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conclusions of the London pioneers. Pearson seems to make out his case against the generally accepted assumption that natural inheritance is a minor matter, that education and improved environment can work wonders. But Pearson is fighting the best and strongest motive of our time, and repeating the mistake of Herbert Spencer, when he decries philanthropy and general education; and he is losing a fine opportunity by false tactics. There is not a hint in this powerful and convincing lecture that the great social mathematician has ever heard of our American policy of segregation of the unfit in celibate colonies which reconciles the tenderest feelings of pity with the widest vision of remote results for the race. When society is called on to support or correct an incapable member it has a right to select the method of doing so; for the unfit this method is the celibate colony.

C. R. HENDERSON

Sociology and Modern Social Problems. By CHARLES A. ELLWOOD. New York: American Book Co., 1910. Pp. 331.

In presenting this volume to the public, Professor Ellwood has made a valuable contribution to the literature of applied sociology, to use the familiar terminology of Lester F. Ward. The writing of a textbook in the formative period of a science is a peculiarly hazardous undertaking. This the author has realized fully and has cautiously limited his field to that of "an elementary text in sociology as applied to modern social problems." While the book "aims to teach the simpler principles of sociology concretely and inductively," it makes no claim to the systematic or comprehensive development of sociological theory.

Written as it is for beginners' classes, university extension courses, and teachers' reading circles, the author has perhaps wisely adopted the newer method of developing theory, as far as he has sought to develop it at all, as an incident of the discussion of concrete practical problems, rather than adhering to the more common method of developing the abstract principles of the science and then illustrating the principles in their application to concrete material. He says: "The student's attention is called to certain obvious and elementary forces in the social life, and he is left to work out his own system of social theory."

Two chapters are devoted to preliminary explanations. The

first is given to the explanation of the terms society, association, sociology, and the relation of sociology to other sciences, to socialism, and to social reform. For sociologists this is a hackneyed method, but taking into consideration the purpose of the volume as an elementary text for students who approach the subject for the first time, we believe that the method is justifiable. The second surveys "The Bearing of the Theory of Evolution upon Social Problems." This includes a discussion of the two somewhat distinct but closely related theories of evolution, viz., Darwin's doctrine of descent and Spencer's theory of universal evolution, and concludes with a brief description of the newer biological theories of heredity, showing their bearing on social interpretation. The value of this chapter will depend largely upon the supplementary work of instructors in the use of the text. The discussion of these topics is too fragmentary and incomplete to give the student who has not already some knowledge of the subjects an adequate basis for their application.

The body of the work is devoted to the discussion of the more important social problems. Five chapters are devoted to the Function, Origin, Forms, Historical Development, and Problems of the Family. One chapter each is devoted to "The Growth of Population," "The Immigration Problem," "The Negro Problem," "The Problem of City Life," "Poverty and Pauperism," "Crime," "Socialism in the Light of Sociology," and "Education and Social Progress."

The large amount of space given to the family is due to the author's method. He says:

Instead of continuing the study of social evolution in general it will be best now, before we take up some of the problems of modern society, to study the evolution of some important social institution, because in so doing we can see more clearly the working of the biological and psychological forces which have brought about the evolution of human institutions.

Four of the five chapters on the family are devoted to this study, the last only being a consideration of the problems of the modern family.

In view of the statement that "the two most important institutions of human society are the family and poverty," it seems somewhat strange that no chapter dealing directly with economic problems appears. While the economic aspects of the problems discussed are by no means ignored, but on the contrary are given

ample consideration, nevertheless a discussion of the social aspects of the results of the industrial revolution, such as labor problems, standards of living, child labor, etc., seems to be rather too important to have been entirely omitted.

Again, how shall we account for the fact that while religious influences upon the problems discussed are often referred to, no discussion of modern religious problems is presented? The social aspects of institutional religion and the modern problems involved are too important to be overlooked in any treatment of modern social problems.

On the side of interpretation a still more peculiar omission occurs. The second chapter concludes with the following paragraph:

From this brief and most elementary consideration of the bearings of evolutionary theory upon social problems it is evident that evolution, in the sense of what we know about the development of life in society in the past, must be the guide post of the sociologist. Human social evolution, we repeat, rests upon and is conditioned by biological evolution at every point. There is, therefore, scarcely any sanity in sociology without the biological point of view.

This statement is not in the least overdrawn and for this reason the insertion of the second chapter is amply justified. But in view of Professor Ellwood's well-known views on the subject of psychological sociology and his statements in the opening chapter, his treatment has not been wholly methodical. He says:

It is manifest that sociology must depend upon biology, since biology is the general science of life, and human society is but part of the world of life in general; it is manifest also that sociology must depend upon psychology to explain the interactions between individuals because these interactions are for the most part interactions between their minds. Thus on the one hand, all social phenomena are vital phenomena, and on the other hand, nearly all social phenomena are mental phenomena.

Our criticism is merely that this well-balanced view does not find correspondingly well-balanced treatment because of the omission of a chapter or portion of a chapter setting forth the principles of psychological interpretation as an equally necessary prerequisite for the understanding of social problems. Limitations of space or time will hardly be a more satisfactory explanation than was such an explanation given by Mr. Spencer for the omission of principles of inorganic science from his *Synthetic Philosophy*.

Not that Professor Ellwood has pretended to offer a comprehensive treatment of sociology as applied to modern social problems, but the work is offered as a textbook and by that criterion it is to be judged.

As to positive valuation, much may be said in the way of appreciation. The book is the best that has yet appeared in the realm of practical sociology.

Substantially the same general outline is followed in the discussion of each problem. The syllabus of the chapter on "Poverty and Pauperism" will serve as an illustration of the general method of treatment:

1. Definitions of Poverty and Pauperism.
2. The Extent of Poverty and Pauperism in the United States.
3. The Genesis of the Depressed Classes.
4. Concrete Causes of Poverty.
 - (1) Objective Causes of Poverty.
 - (2) Economic Causes.
 - (3) The Subjective Causes of Poverty.
 - (4) Pauperism and Degeneracy.
 - (5) The Influences of Heredity upon Pauperism.
5. Proposed Remedies for Poverty and Pauperism.
 - (1) Public and Private Outdoor Relief.
 - (2) State Charitable Institutions.
 - (3) Dependent Children.
 - (4) Public and Private Charity.
 - (5) Preventive Agencies.

The author's wide acquaintance with the best literature on the themes, supplemented by personal investigation and critical observation, has enabled him to treat them in a constructive manner. At the end of each chapter is appended a double list of select references: "For Brief Reading" and "For More Extended Reading." These references taken together constitute an extended and valuable bibliography in practical sociology.

The sanity of the author's conclusions in reference to social problems is emphasized by his insistence upon a plurality of causes in every instance. A good illustration may be cited from the chapter on "Socialism in the Light of Sociology":

Let us bring the discussion down to more concrete terms. The student has seen that in every social problem there are a multitude of factors or stimuli (causes) at work, and that in no problem is the economic factor so all important that it may be said that other factors are simply subsidiary.

On the contrary, in such a problem as crime the methods of production and the distribution of material goods, while important factors in the problem of crime, in no way determine that problem; and ideal conditions in the production and distribution of wealth would in no way solve the problem of crime. So, too, the negro problem is hardly touched by the question of the forms of industry or the economic organization of society. We might go on with a whole list of social problems and show that in every case the economic factor is no more important than many other factors, and that the economic reorganization of society would in some cases scarcely affect these problems at all. *The social problem, therefore—the problem of the relations of men to one another—is not simply nor fundamentally an economic problem; rather it is fundamentally a biological and psychological problem—* if you please, a moral problem.

The book is clear, concise, and, above all, readable, and we predict for it a useful service in the sphere for which it is intended.

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Liberty and Progress. By C. Y. C. DAWBARN, M.A. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910. Pp. xiii+339.

Mr. Dawbarn's title seems like an echo of Lecky's for the latter's two volumes on *Democracy and Liberty*; but his work is not comparable with Lecky's. Its scope is much narrower, as its main subject is the relations of employer and employed. On this matter and various kindred subjects, Mr. Dawbarn's opinions are those of a very conservative mind much given to admiration of Jeremy Bentham, "the father of modern thought and liberty." To Mr. Dawbarn it has "seemed sacrilege to give his views in any words but his own," and he therefore gives many quotations from the one prophet. The reader will not object to this proceeding, as there is the greatest possible contrast between Bentham's lively exaggerated style and the rather commonplace balancing of arguments which characterizes Mr. Dawbarn. He appears to be a gentleman of leisure who unfortunately has means to print his ideas, however pointless most of them may be. He advises his readers that he refers mainly, besides to Bentham, to Fawcett's textbook of political economy, and to that by "Mr. Walker of Massachusetts." He cheers our souls by informing us that "both can be obtained at a moderate cost, and those anxious to go farther into the subject will find them equally instructive and entertaining reading." We